

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/11/2009 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the references of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are still applied to the claims listed below in the rejection. In the remarks made by the Applicant on 9/11/2009, two questions were posed asking 1) how would the electronic original file format generated by the electronic original writer be considered as incomplete and 2) what does it mean by the statement that "electronic original writer does not target a specific output device while being called a device driver?

In reference to the above questions, the appropriate response is believed to be found in paragraphs [0055]-[0060]. The completion or incompleteness of an electronic original file should be viewed in light of by whom the electronic original writer is used.

When an application utilizes an electronic original writer, the electronic original writer is designated for certain functions but it does not produce a complete electronic original file format until the electronic original writer is under the management of the bookbinding application. With the management by the bookbinding application of the electronic original writer and the device driver designation of the electronic original writer to perform the conversion of the actual document into another format that is intermediate, the system then deems the electronic original file format in the intermediate file format to be complete. With the bookbinding application being used to give the electronic original file structure while assisting in the conversion of the application data, this is seen as contributing to completing the electronic original file, which is also referred to as intermediate code or an intermediate file format. The intermediate file format is then able to be manipulated by the bookbinding application for further structuring of the converted document and editing.

In addition, the electronic original writer is considered as a device driver since it performs the conversion of a document under the management of the bookbinding application. Most device drivers in other systems are used to convert data from one format to another and in this case, the electronic original writer is used to convert the application data into an intermediate format from the direction of the bookbinding application.

In regards to the newly added claim limitations, the Examiner still believes that previously applied references can still be applied. As stated in Kato '236 paragraph [0057], the document can be obtained from the general application and generated in

PDF or SVG. Further on in Kato '236, the disclosure states in paragraph [0120] that a job can be generated with attributes described in DEVMDE or JDF format. Sangroniz '466 discloses obtaining the book files in JDF in paragraphs [0008]-[0011]. All of these files generated and obtained can sent to a memory, such as a despooler seen in figure 19 or to a network to be sent to a document management server<sup>1</sup>. The Sangroniz reference also discloses converting book files reflecting attributes imposed by said JDF in the same above mentioned paragraphs.

Regarding dependent claim 2, the Examiner still believes that this claim limitation is also met. In the system of Kato, the book can be represented in both the PDF and the JDF formats and that can lend itself to system versatility due advantages of using the above mentioned formats. Also, within Kato, the book files can be authored or developed into SVG format, which will clearly yield the Kato SVG information to all the structural and programming benefits that the SVG format provides. The SVG is within an XML pipeline of the Kato system since the SVG format is developed from that language and parts of the Kato system can process this data. The system of Sangroniz can be used to impose the JDF functionality on the system of Kato in order to introduce some of the specific JDF functions in Sangroniz into Kato. Lastly, the use of Kato in this manner would yield a highly responsive and reliable solution that will eliminate the efficiencies and waste in the book producing process by providing the use of an efficient language (i.e. SVG) that can be handled while automatically handling errors in the processing of the book information.

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<sup>1</sup> See Kato '236 at ¶ [0107]-[0111] and [0134].

Therefore, the Examiner maintains the rejection of the claims with the previously applied references.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Nowhere in Applicant's specification is it mentioned that the SVG format is used as an input format for documents or used downstream in a workflow to be used as a format for input data. Neither does the specification mention anything about a family of CNF files used. Therefore, the Examiner considers these limitations as new matter. The Examiner requests specific citations that support the added claim limitations. Since these limitations are specifically in claims 1, 2, 20 and 21, these claims are rejected while the rest of the claims are rejected based on their dependency.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

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5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 9-11, 14-17, 20, 21, 28-30 and 33-36 rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 (US Pub No 2003/0103236) in view of Sangroniz (US Pub No 2005/0050466).

Re claim 1: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand method for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction systems, said method comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining and generating book files in portable document format (PDF), job definition format (JDF), and scalable vector graphics (SVG) format, being further defined as formats, wherein said formats comprise a family of common normal format (CNF) files, retrieved from or sent to at least one of a memory, scanner and network (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer.

Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF. The files can be obtained and generated in SVG, JDF and PDF from the computer and

sent to a memory in a server, in a despooler in the computer or to a network printing device; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]),

said book files including book identification information and book production information, wherein said book files are compiled into a digital representation of a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format, which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book production information; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

b) converting said book files into a master book embodied in the CNF files that are reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the SVG is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is considered as an intermediate file format data. Several files can be combined together, or pre-processed, into a complete book file, which would be considered as a mastered book. With different pages and chapters able to be added to a already existing book and the pages are represented by PDF or SVG

combined with attributes in JDF or DEVMODE, the feature of having book files converted, or processed, into a complete book and embodied in a language independent from the reproduction system performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0100] and [0120]);

c) storing at least one of said family of CNF files in memory within a repository as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced. Shown in figure 19, the document management server (12010) is also used to store a book file that has been created and edited by the bookbinding application (1040). The book files have been converted into an intermediate file format by the electronic original writer (1020) before transferred from the bookbinding application to the document management server (12010); see figs. 19 and 21; paragraphs [0105]-[0113]);

d) determining if said at least one of the said family of CNF files need to be converted into equipment specific format files based on a book reproduction system to be utilized for reproduction and if conversion is necessary, thereafter (i.e. in the system, when processing the book files, an error can occur in the system. When a generation of an error in outputting information in the printer occurs, the system detects, or

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determines, the pages in which errors have been made. Shown in figure 4 is the detection of this information. Different processes take place depending on the situation regarding the sheet in error. However, regardless of the different processes, the sheet is eventually re-printed in figure 7. Based on the error processing shown in figure 3, the system determines if an error occurs in the output process. Then the system determines which files that are in an intermediate format need to be reprinted. Finally, in figure 7, the system determines which pages need to be re-printed and generates PDL data from the book files in intermediate code. As shown in figure 25, the system determines the re-print start pages and based on these pages, the system determines that these page or pages in the intermediate format need, or is required, to be converted to print data in order to be output by the printer; see figs. 3-7 and 25, paragraphs [0131]-[0158])

converting said at least one of said family of CNF files into said equipment specific format files that match the needs of said book reproduction system (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and



output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF definitions and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

e) reproducing said book at said book reproduction system (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach converting said book files reflecting attributes imposed by said JDF into a master book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses converting said book files reflecting attributes imposed by said JDF into a master book (i.e. the Sangroniz reference introduces the feature of having a job ticket comply with the JDF specification. The job ticket is then given to a central print orchestrator that gives a job to a sub-processor that may perform pre-print processing, which is analogous to prepress processing that is directed by the attributes imposed by the JDF file. During this pre-print processing, format conversion of document data occurs. The JDF confirms what format to change the data to. This feature in Sangroniz is used to perform the feature of converting said book files from JDF into a master book; paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of converting said book files reflecting attributes imposed by said JDF into a master book, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is digitally represented in at least one of the PDF and JDF formats for printing versatility (i.e. the system of Kato discloses that files can be represented in either PDF or JDF; see ¶ [0057]-[0059]), and further downstream of reproduction workflow in communication medium, said book files authored in said SVG format, via standalone or existing applications (i.e. in the system, once the electronic writer acquires the information from the application upstream in the processing pipeline, the book files can be developed into the SVG format in order to be further processed by the bookbinding application or other applications for further processing; see ¶ [0057]-[0062]), advantaged by the SVG format possessing a structural file format that increases versatility in manipulating content online beyond competing CNF capabilities (i.e. with the use of the SVG format, the system clearly uses the advantages of the programming language that makes up the print job, but with the bookbinding information, the use of the SVG format in the manipulation of the intermediate file format may lend itself to being modified in a way that other languages could not be in the Kato system; see ¶ [0057]-[0062]), all

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encapsulated within an XML pipeline while still imposing JDF functionality (i.e. with JDF or SVG being used, the processing of this data occurs within an XML pipeline, since this pipeline processes different aspects of the XML, while also applying the print attributes reflected in the JDF in the system; see ¶ [0057]-[0062] and [0120]), ultimately resulting in a highly responsive, reliable solution in the spirit of just-in-time inventory practices (i.e. with the use of SVG, PDF or JDF in the system, the Kato system lends itself to be highly responsive to different formats of data and with the fast processing of all of this information, it can be concluded that all of this is done within a system that makes efficient use of the system capabilities in order not to waste any resources in processing data; see ¶ [0057]-[0062] and [0120]).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses to teach the method in claim 1, wherein step d) comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

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Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises printing information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises binding information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 13, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

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Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when obtaining e-book creation information, which is analogous to the book production information, the printing capabilities of the requester is obtained; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

Re claim 20: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand system for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction workflows, said system comprising:

at least one of a scanner, memory and data network for obtaining book contents for a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0113]);

a book file generator to generate to distribute a digital representation of said book, transmittable in the form of at least one of a portable document format (PDF), and scalable vector graphics (SVG) format, wherein all said format being collectively termed family of common normal formats (CNF) in light of being reproduction system and solution independent within a reproduction process (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF. The files can be obtained and generated in SVG, JDF and PDF from the computer and sent to a memory in a server, in a despooler

in the computer or to a network printing device; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]);

a CNF file converter adapted to convert said book files into at least one of a CNF file of the family of CNF files that is reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the SVG is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is considered as an intermediate file format data. Several files can be combined together, or pre-processed, into a complete book file, which would be considered as a mastered book. With different pages and chapters able to be added to a already existing book and the pages are represented by PDF or SVG combined with attributes in JDF or DEVMODE, the feature of having book files converted, or processed, into a complete book and embodied in a language independent from the reproduction system performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0100] and [0120]);

a book file memory within a repository adapted to store the CNF file of the family of CNF files representing said book targeted for reproduction as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced. Shown in

figure 19, the document management server (12010) is also used to store a book file that has been created and edited by the bookbinding application (1040). The book files have been converted into an intermediate file format by the electronic original writer (1020) before transferred from the bookbinding application to the document management server (12010); see figs. 19 and 21; paragraphs [0105]-[0113]);

an equipment specific format (ESF) file converter to determine if the at least one of said CNF file need to be converted into the ESF file based on a book reproduction equipment to be utilized for reproduction (i.e. in the system, when processing the book files, an error can occur in the system. When a generation of an error in outputting information in the printer occurs, the system detects, or determines, the pages in which errors have been made. Shown in figure 4 is the detection of this information. Different processes take place depending on the situation regarding the sheet in error. However, regardless of the different processes, the sheet is eventually re-printed in figure 7. Based on the error processing shown in figure 3, the system determines if an error occurs in the output process. Then the system determines which files that are in an intermediate format need to be reprinted. Finally, in figure 7, the system determines which pages need to be re-printed and generates PDL data from the book files in intermediate code. As shown in figure 25, the system determines the re-print start pages and based on these pages, the system determines that these page or pages in the intermediate format need, or is required, to be converted to print data in order to be output by the printer; see figs. 3-7 and 25, paragraphs [0131]-[0158]) and



if conversion is necessary, thereafter to convert said CNF files into said ESF files matching the needs of said book reproduction equipment being utilized to reproduce said book (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

a book reproducer to reproduce the book from information comprised by said ESF files (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach transmittable in the form of at least one of job definition format (JDF).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466.

Sangroniz '466 discloses transmittable in the form of at least one of job definition format (JDF) (i.e. the system of Sangroniz is similar to the system of Kato in the manner in which both systems involve a client device sending printing information to an apparatus to be printed (same field of endeavor). However, in Sangroniz, the print facility that receives job ticket information, the job ticket is described in a JDF format. This same job ticket is received from a client through a network, or from a storage device. Since the Kato device can consists of a host computer and a printer or consists only one printing apparatus (Kato paragraph [0207]), the feature of obtaining information in JDF into a single apparatus can perform the above feature; see paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of transmittable in the form of at least one of job definition format (JDF), incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 '462 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein the digital representation of said book in a pre-distribution phase is formed in at least one of the PDF and JDF format within the family of CNF formats (i.e. the system of Kato discloses that files can be represented in either PDF or JDF. The documents can be represented in this format before the documents are distributed to a printing device; see ¶ [0057]-[0059]), and

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downstream of said pre-distribution phase communication transmission formatting transitions to an SVG format, via standalone or existing applications (i.e. in the system, once the electronic writer acquires the information from the application upstream in the processing pipeline, the book files can be developed into the SVG format in order to be further processed by the bookbinding application or other applications for further processing the document information; see ¶ [0057]-[0062]), possessing a structural file format that increases versatility in manipulating content online beyond the PDF format capabilities (i.e. with the use of the SVG format, the system clearly uses the advantages of the programming language that makes up the print job, but with the bookbinding information, the use of the SVG format in the manipulation of the intermediate file format lends itself to being modified in a way that other languages could not be in the Kato system since the xml used in the SVG format is a simpler language than the languages that makeup the PDF format; see ¶ [0057]-[0062]), all encapsulated within an XML pipeline (i.e. with SVG being used, the processing of this data occurs within an XML pipeline, since this pipeline of processes in the system manipulates different aspects of the XML in order to perform the eventual output of the image data; see ¶ [0057]-[0062] and [0120]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

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a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises printing equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises binding equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

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Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 35: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced

can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, the printing attributes are related to the book file being printed is considered as the printing capabilities since these attributes define the manner in which to develop or create the book file in the printer; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

7. Claims 3, 12, 13, 22, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Warmus '149 (USP 6332149).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 2, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book; and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with

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book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of: via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of: via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster



image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149

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involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 21, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster

image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image

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Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

8. Claims 4-8, 18, 19, 23-27, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach disclose the method in claim 2, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on

eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 2, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. in the system, book identification information includes an author; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

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Re claim 6: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 2, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 2, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 2, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the

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reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of



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fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network in order to enable a consumer “print-on-demand” hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination in order to enable a consumer “print-on-demand” hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 21, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on

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eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 21, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach discloses the system in claim 21, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 21, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International

Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 21, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a

book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and “print-on-demand” titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or “print-on-demand” titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book

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reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

**10. JP 2003-281226 can be applied as a 103 along with other references that disclose JDF (i.e. Sangroniz) in order to reject the above claims.**

11. Hansen (USP 6407820) discloses an efficient use of print resources within a job stream.

12. Suzuki (USP 5923013) discloses print control system and method for controlling the system in page by page basis.

13. Holmstead (USP 7265866) discloses a cache memory system and method. This system obtains JDF files from memory for printing.

14. Jackson (USP 7064848) discloses a system and method for converting print jobs stored in printshop job description language files into printshop workflow. This invention uses jobs in JDF to be printed in the workflow of the printshop.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.



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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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